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Naval Station Norfolk
Installation Restoration Program

COMMUNITY FACT SHEET

May 2005

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) investigates past hazardous and toxic materials storage and disposal activities at military installations under the DoD Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The mission of the program is to identify and clean up contamination resulting from formerly accepted use and disposal practices to protect human health and the environment.

Implementation

Naval Station Norfolk (NSN) in Norfolk, Virginia has been actively studying sites at the complex under the IRP since 1983. Since the implementation of the IRP, 170 sites have been considered under the IRP. Site descriptions and the current status of the twelve active sites (six with remedies, and three sites and three Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) under evaluation) are summarized herein.

Site 1 Camp Allen Landfill (CAL)

CAL consists of two distinct areas (Area A, the 45-acre landfill, and Area B, the 2-acre fire disposal area). The Area A landfill operated from the mid-1940s until 1974 and was used to dispose of metal plating and parts cleaning sludge, paint-stripping residue, chlorinated organic solvents, expired chemicals, pesticides, asbestos, incinerator ash, bottom and fly ash from the Base power plant, and miscellaneous debris. Area B was used to dispose of wastes from a 1971 fire at the Camp Allen Salvage Yard (Site 22). Remedial activities at the site include a removal action that was completed at Area B in 1995 to remove the primary source of contamination as well as

the installation of a groundwater extraction and treatment system in both Areas A and B. The groundwater treatment system began operation in 1998 and remains active at this time.

Site 2 Slag Pile

NM Slag Pile is a 1-acre disposal area for slag generated by an aluminum smelting operation during the 1950s and 1960s, which resulted in lead contamination in area soils.

In addition, fly ash and/or bottom ash was also used as fill material to create a level surface to deposit the slag. In 1999, contaminated sediments were removed from the drainage channel adjacent to the site. Addi-

tionally in 2000, soil and asphalt covers were placed over the extent of the site.

Site 3 Q Area Drum Storage Yard (QADSY)

QADSY was a 5-acre open earthen yard used from the 1950s to late 1980s to store tens of thousands of drums containing new petroleum products, chlorinated organic solvents, paint thinners, and pesticides. In 1987, approximately 750 cubic yards of oil saturated soil was removed and this area of the site was paved. In addition, two air sparge/soil vapor extraction systems were installed to treat separate source areas and prevent migration of site contaminants into the Elizabeth River. These systems began operation in 1998 and remain active.

Site 6 CD Landfill

CD Landfill covers approximately 22 acres and incorporates two separate areas of landfill operation - the eastern section and western section. The eastern section of the landfill operated from 1974 to 1979 and was used for the disposal of demolition debris, inert solid waste, fly ash, and incinerator residue. In 1979 the Naval Station Norfolk received a permit from the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to use the western portion of the landfill for disposal of disposal of demolition debris and other inert wastes. Blasting grit was deposited in the western section of the landfill until 1981 when the grit was tested and found to exceed the toxicity limit for cadmium. Landfilling operations continued in the western portion of the landfill until 1987. A selected amount of contaminated sediments

was removed in 1997 and a cap was constructed in 1999. Post closure monitoring started in 2000.

Site 18 Former NM Waste Storage Area

The former NM Waste Storage Area consists of an open unpaved yard that was used from 1975 to 1979 to store drums of hazardous waste consisting of waste oil, metal plating solutions and sludges, chlorinated organic acids, and paint stripping solutions. Spillage of waste oil and hazardous wastes occurred during utilization of the site. The nature and extent of contamination at Site 18 is still under evaluation as part of the SI phase of the CERCLA process.

Site 20 Building LP-20

Building LP-20 was used for aircraft engine overhaul and maintenance. Previous activities at the building included painting, x-ray facilities, as well as cleaning and blasting. Waste products from these activities were transferred to the industrial wastewater treatment plant via underground piping. In addition, a large fuel storage area, known as the LP Fuel

phase of the CERCLA process. A Proposed Remedial Action Plan recommending No Further Action is currently available for public comment.

SWMU 14 - Q-50 Satellite Accumulation Area/Site 9 - Q Area Landfill.

SWMU 14 and Site 9 are co-located and are therefore evaluated together under the CERCLA program. The Site 9 landfill operated from 1974 to 1978 and was used to dispose of construction debris. These filling activities formed much of the Sewell's Point

peninsula. SWMU 14 consisted of a concrete storage pad that was constructed on top of the Site 9 landfill. The pad served as a 90-day hazardous waste accumulation area where wastes were processed (sampled, identified, labeled, and packaged) before shipping to eventual disposal. The original concrete pad for the accumulation area has since been removed. Thisese sites areis currently being evaluated in the RI phase of the CERCLA process.

Restoration Advisory Board

NSN established a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to advise the support the NSN IR Program. NSN's RAB is comprised of Navy personnel, local, state, and federal officials, and community members. The RAB co-chair or community relations representative is Mr. Nathaniel Riggins. The RAB meets at semi-annually to review IR Program status and receive public comment.

Community Relations

The Navy is in the process of updateding their Community Relations Plan for NSN in August of 2003. As part of this update, the Navy interviewed community members, local officials, and the media. The CRP and other IR Program documents are available for review at the library listed below.

Information Repositories and Administrative Record

NSN has established an information repository so that the Base and the community have access to the IR Program documents. The information repository, listed below, typically contains study reports, fact sheets, brochures, letters, and other items of interest.

The information repository is different from the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is the legal record of all the information reviewed and considered in order to propose site cleanup actions. The Administrative Record is available at the same location as the information repository.

Kim Memorial Branch
Norfolk Public Library
301 East City Hall Avenue
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Farm, is also located south of the building. An underground fuel pipeline extends from the Fuel Farm to buildings east of

the site. From the 1940s to 1990s numerous spills or releases of wastewater and petroleum have been documented, with significant releases associated with damage to the underground wastewater lines during construction activities, and leakage of the underground fuel pipeline. An air sparge/soil vapor extraction treatment system was constructed in 1997 and began continuous operation in 1998.

Site 22 Camp Allen Salvage Yard (CASY)

CASY operated from the 1940s to 1995 salvaging and processing scrap materials generated at NSN. Activities at the site included storage and management of waste oils, used

chemicals, and scrap commercial/industrial equipment. Metal smelting various recycling activities, and miscellaneous burring also occurred at the site. Remedial activities began with a removal action conducted from 1998 to 2001 to remove PCB and metals contaminated soils. In the summer of 2002, a one-foot thick cover was placed over site soils. Additional and in 2004 a remedial action for the pond sediment was completedinitiated in 2003 and is ongoing at the time of this fact sheet.

Site 23 Building LP-20 Plating Shop

Building LP-20 Plating Shop and operated from 1956 until 1987 to clean and replate engine parts. The shop consisted of stripping and plating tanks with associated underground piping to convey rinsewaters to the industrial wastewater treatment plant. In 1989, the VDEQ conducted a hazardous waste investigation that identified the shop tanks as a hazardous waste storage facility due to the presence of chemical solutions in the inactive tanks for a period of greater than 90 days period. Subsequent investigations determined that there was some soil contamination due to the previous plating activities. The shop has been partially closed under the Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (VHWMR) with the removal of the tanks and associated piping. This site was recently included in the IRP and is currently being evaluated in July of 2003. The nature and extent of contamination at Site 23 is currently under evaluation as part of the SI phase of the CERCLA process.

SWMU 12 - Disposal Area Near NM-37/SWMU 16 - NM-37 Accumulation Area.

SWMUs 12 and 16 are co-located adjacent to Building NM-37 and are being evaluated together under the CERCLA program. SWMU 16 was a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area located northeast of building NM-37 that consisted of a metal container used to store fuel for mowers, oils, and hydraulic fluids. There is no history of releases associated with SWMU 16, however, areas of stressed vegetation were observed during previous site visits. Since initiation of the investigation, SWMU 16 has been demolished and replaced by a newer structure. SWMU 12 was initially identified from a 1958 aerial photograph as a possible disposal area (as indicated by ground surface scarring) surrounding building NM-37. These sites are currently being evaluated in the RI